/338 cont./

241 Sorghum (triku) (Sorghum saccharíferum) (1):

[262] 1. Sorghum is cultivated only on a very small scale. It is a delicacy that the Chiriguano reserve for children, who suck its stalk.

/339/ Sugar cane:
Melons:
Watermelons (sandías):
Prickly pear (saini) (Opuntia spec.):
Fig trees:
Orange trees (in the missions).

[199] The Chiriguano cultivate only on a very small scale the plants which, like sorghum, sugar cane, fig trees, and orange trees, have been introduced by the Europeans. Of these only melons enjoy general favor.

• 248 They always devote some parts of their fields to the cultivation of plants of value only for their arts and manufactures. These are: cotton plants (mandiyú), cucurbitaceous plants (iá) which grow on the ground next to their squash and furnish the containers they need, roucou (urukú), which scarcely exists except in the northern part of their habitat, and finally a species of reed (Arundo donax) with which they make the shafts of their arrows.

249 They also plant tobacco (pĕtĭ), but I have never seen any in their fields. According to Nordenskiöld (10, p. 25), its [276] cultivation is insignificant and rare. The Chiriguano are not [123] great smokers, and the numerous packs of cigarettes I took along for them found only a few devotees. Among the Toba, Matako /Mataco/, or Chorotí /Choroti/ my stocks would have been exhausted in the wink of an eye, for these Indians love tobacco more than anything in the world.

276 The use of tobacco among the ancient Chiriguano, as among 756 their ancestors in Paraguay or Brazil, was reserved for the 824 medicine men for their magical operations. Their use made [198] of it a plant endowed with "mystical" virtues, and its